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ABSTRACT

This monograph compiles the comments of several reviewers into an annotated bibliography of materials for teaching reading (levels 1-3) to adults. A literature review format is used to present these comments, as found in published speeches, articles, and other materials, which describe the history of adult basic education and literacy education as well as the content of adult basic education materials for teaching reading. This 69-page narrative is followed by the list of 52 references that contain these comments. An alphabetical list of 184 classroom materials is provided. Publishers' addresses are also listed. (YLB)

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Teacher Training Reading Syllabus

MONOGRAPH TWO
Teaching Reading in ABE: Materials and Sources

by

Robert H. Geeslin

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MONOGRAPH TWO

TEACHING READING IN ABE
MATERIALS AND SOURCES

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this monograph is to compile the comments of several reviewers into an annotated biliography of materials for teaching reading (levels 1-3) to adults. The need for such a work has grown out of conflicting reports in adult basic education and the wide-spread scattering of information in the field.

Many authors claim a serious lack of materials for use with undereducated adults while bibliography after bibliography lists hundreds of materials. Such conflict may be resolved by examining the *a priori* appropriateness of materials.

Although this work may not be exhaustive nor definitive, the author hopes that the two years spent gathering the information into one volume will save others an equal expenditure of energy.

Robert H. Geeslin, Ed.D.
June, 1971

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD ii

A REVIEW IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE 1

REFERENCES 70

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CLASSROOM MATERIALS 75

PUBLISHER'S ADDRESSES 85

A REVIEW IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

James Dorland, the Assistant Executive Secretary of the National Association for Public School Adult Education spoke to the point of " . . . Adult Education in its proper historical perspective (Dorland, May, 1968, p. 16)." In his talk, Dorland says, "The adult basic education that was introduced before 1964 . . . was sporadic (May, 1968, p. 16)." This was Dorland's only reference to any attempt to educate the illiterate before ". . . the Economic Opportunity Act was passed which included provisions for Adult Basic Education (May, 1968, p. 16)" in 1964.

Dorland's limiting his talk to post-1964 gives good evidence of the recency of organized effort in the field. However, attempts at offering education to the illiterate, however sporadic, were made prior to 1964.

> There have been different periods in which the problem [of illiteracy] was recognized and some effort, usually minimal and futile, was made to cope with the problem (Curry, December, 1966, p. 4).

Dorland's reluctance to explore the history of adult basic education in his speech may have been due to pressures of time. However, the fact that early programs are extremely difficult to trace may have been a contributing factor. The Evening Schools are a prime example of the mystery of early adult basic education programs.

Knowles states, "The literature is replete with conflicting dates for the founding of the early evening school in various cities" (Knowles, 1962, p. 24). The dates vary by as much as 34 years for one school. However, the date of the founding of the earliest evening school established in 1934 in Louisville, Kentucky, is not disputed.

The evening school was

> . . . established primarily for working youth . . . [but] provided the foundation for what was later to become one of the most important institutions for the education of adults in our country (Knowles, 1962, p. 14).

The growth of the evening school program for adults extended the offerings to immigrants and began offerings in ". . . . secondary and college level subjects with the opening of evening high schools . . ." (Knowles, 1962, p. 19).

One of the earliest programs in adult basic education began as a public school evening program in Maryland. Rawlings says that "since 1839, the Department of Education of Baltimore has been concerned with the fundamental education of adults" (Rawlings, June, 1956, p. 38).

Cass mentions in passing the Maryland program. She also mentions that California, New York, and Rhode Island have had public school adult education programs ". . . for over 100 years . . ." (Cass, 1960, p. 459).

Cortright gives another of the early dates of the recognition of the necessity of literacy instruction. He reports that in 1870 the Elmira Conference on penal correction recognized the need for educational opportunities in prison (Cortright, January, 1965). However, Curry's statement of minimal effort is reflected in the very little that was done

to offer these opportunities for approximately eighty years (Curry, December, 1966).

Adult basic education in the deep South may be assumed to parallel that offered in Florida. There seems to have been virtually no adult basic education prior to the Civil War other than that received by a very few slaves of ". . . enlightened masters" (Verner, 1954, p. 1). During the war, however, some efforts were made to offer instruction. The largest enrollment year was 1866 when 2,726 students were attending one of the 35 day or 30 night schools (Verner, 1954). The second economic collapse and

> the period of 'carpet bagger rule' created a social upheaval that was not conducive to calm dispassionate [sic] educational activities . . . . There is no mention made of adult schools in [superintendents] reports after 1868 (Verner, 1954, p. 3).

Verner's brief history does not mention materials used for teaching these adults other than a quote from the Fourth Semi-Annual Report on Schools for Freedom saying that adults " '. . . learn their books around a pine fire' " (Alvord, quoted in Verner, 1954, p. 2).

In the introduction to Ward's bibliography, Ambrose Caliver states that,

> The first intensive efforts to implement organized learning for illiterate adults in this country came with the establishment of the famous 'Moonlight Schools' of Kentucky . . . (Caliver, 1961, p. ix).

These first moonlight schools began in September, 1911 (Stewart, 1922). The content, or vehicles for teaching the literacy skills, centered around, ". . . history . . . civics, English, health and

sanitation, geography, home economics, agriculture, horticulture, and good roads" (Stewart, 1922, p. 23). But, "There were no readers in print for adult illiterates, so a little weekly newspaper was published as a reading text" (Stewart, 1922, p. 21). The development of this newspaper was seen as necessary, for the use with adults of basal readers designed for children was, even then, considered inappropriate (Stewart, 1922). With the spread of the literacy movement from one small community throughout the commonwealth and with the establishment of an illiteracy commission for the commonwealth in 1914, it was recognized that more general instructional materials were needed. A series of readers for the adult, the COUNTRY LIFE READERS, were published (Stewart, 1922). The style of the readers bore a strong resemblance to the McGuffy readers that had been so popular for use with children during the years 1896 to 1907 (Smith, N.B., 1965). The content followed the general curriculum as specified above.

The literacy movement began to spread to other states. However, the materials in use did not spread. Berg reports that materials used by one teacher who joined the literacy education movement in South Carolina in 1914 as ". . . . the calendar and . . . the basic spelling list for farmers . . ." (June, 1960, p. 48). Thus, it can be seen that Kentucky was indeed making great strides in leading the production of literacy materials.

The coming of the draft during World War I caused a change in the content of the published materials. "New text books were written

. . . The Soldier's First Book and Soldier's Tablet were the names given to [the new] readers and writing books" (Stewart, 1922, p. 87). The content pertained to life in the armed forces. Even these materials were used only in one locality and little training in literacy skills was available across the nation as a whole. Stewart probably overstated the problem when she wrote, "Nowhere else in America were illiterate registrants being taught" (1922, p. 95).

The necessity for literacy training began to be recognized by the federal government, and in 1917 the requirement of literacy for naturalization was enacted (Knowles, 1962). "In 1918, The Soldier's First Book was revised and contributed to the Y. M. C. A., the educational arm of the Government [sic] for publication . . ."; however, the armistice of 1918 charged these plans ". . . and the Government sent 50,000 Country Life Readers overseas for illiterate soldiers detained on foreign soil" (Stewart, 1922, pp. 103-105). This was the first widescale distribution of literacy materials. Following World War I, the topics of instruction in literacy classes began to include sanitation, health, good roads, thrift, better speech, and better citizenship. Thus it can be seen that even a half century ago some educators recognized the necessity of using adult content in teaching adults to read (Stewart, 1922). However, this realization was founded on logic and not experimental evidence, for only one piece of research during this period has come to light. It was Stewart's report of historical research she undertook on the literacy movement: she states that, ". . . nothing was to be found save a few

statistical reports . . ." (Stewart, 1922, p. 146) on the extent of illiteracy.

Interest in the native illiterate dropped off after World War I and was not revived until the Great Depression. One agency used to attack the problem was the Civilian Conservation Corps which came into existence in March, 1933. Some "purposes of CCC Education were . . . 1. Removal of illiteracy. 2. Correction of deficiencies in elementary school subjects . . . " (Oxley, 1938, p. 375). Materials used in the CCC camps included ". . . special manuals published by the corps area educational offices . . . advertisements, road signs, cartoons in newspapers, and camp signs bearing words of common usage . . ." (Oxley, 1938, p. 327).

During this period, Bond (1938), as well as Hill and Cherry (1938), reported on the use of literacy education teachers by the Works Progress Administration; but such programs appear to have been scattered and ununified. That these early programs were little known and ineffective is reflected in Sheldon's comment that "literacy programs are a relatively recent development in the United States (1968, p. 411)."

World War II again brought the federal government face to face with the problem of illiteracy. As the need for manpower grew, the illiterate was drafted and taught to read (Witty, 1965; Witty, 1966). The army's task was without precedent (Robinson, 1952). It ". . . could find no materials suitable for the purpose . . ." (Brice, 1966, p. 10), "so it developed its own materials including filmstrips for the introduction of new words, a reader, some supplementary bulletins, a monthly magazine, and a weekly newspaper. Most of the content, of course, directly

pertained to the war" (Witty, 1965; Witty, 1966). It may be assumed that the Army personnel reviewed most of the materials then in print and found them wanting. However, materials in print at that time are still to be found listed as useful to the adult basic education teacher.[1] Richardson and Shelton list Word Mastery: A Course in Phonics for the First Three Grades and give the publication date of 1913 (1966, p. 41). Needless to say, the book is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968. Smith, J., reports the Highway Safety Service, Books 1 and 2, the Home Series, Books 1, 2, and 3 and An American ABC as supplementary materials (1964, pp. 37-38, 40). The latter material was published in 1941, and the two former materials were published in 1939. None of the three are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968; however, of the three, An American ABC is listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 35).

The years 1943 and 1944 saw the publication of the National Citizenship Education Program, containing the titles Literacy Reader, The Day Family Books I and II, and The Gardners Become Citizens by the U. S. Government Printing Office (Summers, 1967, p. 6). Both books of the former material are listed by Donohue, et al. (1966, p. 93) as supplementary materials. Smith, J., (1964, p. 45) lists the latter as a supplementary material and erroneously lists (p. 37) the former two books as part of the Federal Textbooks on Citizenship series. Mack, et al. (1967, p. 86) list only Books I and II of The Day Family as making up the series, although they list (1967, p. 83) The Gardners Become Citizens separately. None of these materials are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in

Books in Print for 1968.

The Federal Textbooks on Citizenship series was begun in 1944 and was extended and revised through 1958. It is composed of: On the Way to Democracy, Book I (Form M-10); Rights of the People (Form M-14); The Business of Our Government (Form M-18); Laws for the Nation, Book I (Form M-22); and Our Constitution Lives and Grows, Book I (Form M-26) and Book II (Form M-27). This series is listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 65) and in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-28). Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 26) and Summers (1967, pp. 3-4) report the material as intended for naturalization classes. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, pp. 114-115) agree, but rate the material 1-ster. Smith, J., (1964, p. 14) lists Laws of the Nation and Rights of the People as supplementary material for level 2. However, she later gives level 4 for Rights of the People and both books of Our Constitution Lives and Grows (1964, pp. 45-46). She erroneously includes The Day Family Books I and II as supplementary material and part of this series (1964, p. 37). Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 91) concur with her estimate of readability, for they list the entire series as too difficult for the introductory stage. Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 84-86, 106) list the series, but the material is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print, 1968.

Words on Paper and A First Workbook of English were published in 1943 and 1946, respectively. Although recommended by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 117), and although listed by Summers (1967, p. 7) as useful with the foreign born, the materials do not appear in

Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

The Story of Jesus in three volumes was first printed in 1946. This edition is listed by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 13).

Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 139), Smith, et al., (1966, p. 12), and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 14) report the publication of Your Family and Your Job in 1948. Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 22) make the comments, "Illustrations and format are . . . unattractive. Suggestions for the teacher are at a minimum, particularly in view of the ambitious scope of the stories." Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 139) recommend (1-star) the material for supplementary use and report an average readability of 2.8. Smith, et al., (1966, pp. 12-13) notes that the material contains only seven pages. The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-22) says, ". . . good with the foreign born."

Smith, et al., (1966, p. 1), Summers (1967, p. 2), and Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 4, 9-10, 14) list the 1949 edition of How We Live. Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 22) say, "This work tries to utilize adult vocabulary . . . . Format is unattractive." Smith, J., (1964, p. 37) lists both the 1948 edition of Your Family and Your Job and the 1949 edition of How We Live as supplementary reading material for use with the foreign born. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 90) list the 1949 edition of How We Live as supplementary material. Richardson and Shelton (1966, pp. 42, 54) also list the 1949 edition of How We Live and the 1948 edition of Your Family and Your Job. These early editions are not referenced in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-27) and Summers (1967, p. 7) list the 1949 edition of Adult Reader. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 7) describes the material as ". . . supplementary . . ." but rates it 1-star. The review is later quoted (Smith, et al., 1968, p. 10). Heding, et al., (1967, p. 129) report an average readability level of 2.4 with good incremental difficulty control, while Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 24) report ". . . the art work and workbook style are poor." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 45) lists the paperback, and it is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

The Home and Family Life Series, containing the titles A Day with the Brown Family, Making a Good Living, The Browns at School, and The Browns and their Neighbors, was also published in 1949 and may be considered supplementary material (Smith, J., 1964, p. 37; Donohue, et al., 1966, p. 89). Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, pp. 110-111) note limited possibility of practice as a flaw; however, they rate each member of the series 1-star and report an average readability range from 1.2 to 2.6. Otto and Ford (1966, pp. 12-13) report that the series was field tested but that no report was made public. Their evaluation points up half-a-dozen other serious flaws. Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 16) say the series "utilizes a controlled vocabulary load and sentence structure." Summers (1967, pp. 4-5) concurs, saying the series displays some vocabulary control. Only the first book of the series is listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 57). Ford and Nicholson (1967, pp. 4-5) report it as a comprehensive reading program. Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 13-14) report that a new edition was brought out in 1957.

It is also listed by Mack (1967, p. 91), but neither the series nor the individual titles are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

N. B. Smith (1965, p. 79), in her comprehensive review of the history of reading instruction of this country, mentions the 1950's as a period when ". . . adults began coming to reading centers for . . . instruction. These people usually were not . . . illiterate."

Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 127) list the 1950 work-text Elementary Education for Adults, and rate it a 1-star material for supplementary use. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 21) say the material is ". . . dated . . ." and reveal that no field testing has been done. This material is listed by Summers (1967, p.6) and by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 4) who list it as a comprehensive reading program. It is listed by Mack, et al., (1967, p. 25), but is not listed by Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Hayes, et al., (1967, pp. 28-29) mention Elementary Reader in English as a supplementary material published in 1950. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) lists the English as a Foreign Language Series, of which this book is one title among 12 others. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 14; 1968, p. 24) and Bordman (1968, p. 9) list the material as too difficult for the introductory stage. Books in Print for 1968 (p. 375) also lists the single volume.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 54) lists Passage to America as a supplementary material published in 1950. It is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968

nor in Books in Print for 1968. She also lists one child's book, Bible Stories from the Old Testament -- From Adam and Eve to David, as a supplementary material of 1950 (1964, p. 48). It is listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 116) and Books in Print for 1968 (p. 122). It is one of four titles on the introductory stage listed as the Pleasure Reading Series by Books in Print for 1968 (p. 424).

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-27) and Summers (1967, p. 7) list I Want to Read and Write as a 1950 publication. Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 24) say the vocabulary for the material was derived ". . . from a study of ten basic readers of third grade level. . . ." Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 109) rate the 1950 edition 1-star and give an average readability level of 2.8. This edition is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

A 1948 publication, From Words to Stories, was revived in 1951 and is listed by Summers (1967, p. 4) as intended for teaching English to the foreign born. The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-22) says ". . . good with the foreign born." Although mentioned both as meant for teaching English as a second language and as supplementary, this material receives a 1-star rating from Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 120). Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 21) report ". . . the interest level . . . is marginal." The 1951 edition is listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 56). Only the 1966 edition is listed by Bordman (1968, p. 6) and in Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44); the book is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 47) lists Christmas Bells are Ringing, published in 1951, as a supplementary material. It is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 211).

A series of 16 ". . . somewhat childish . . ." (Smith, et al., 1966, p. 7; Smith, et al., 1968, p. 8) books, Basic Vocabulary Books, was published from 1952 to 1962. Smith, J., (1964, p. 35) mentions the series as supplementary. It is also listed in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, pp. II-11, II-12) and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 126) which lists the interest level as elementary grades.

Columbus, Finder of the New World, "fine for children or adults . . ." (Smith, J., 1964, p. 35), was a 1952 publication. Textbooks in Print/1968 lists a dozen other titles as though they were a series; the reading level of this particular book is given as 4-6 (p. 305). It is also listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 235).

Summers (1967, p.7) reports English Through Pictures, a 1952 publication (Books in Print, 1968, p. 393), as intended for teaching English as a second language; Textbooks in Print/1968 concurs (p. 255). Smith, et al., (1966, p. 5) and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 4) report the material as ". . . helpful with the foreign born, but of some supplementary help with native-born students." Barnes and Hendrickson rate the material as 1-star (1965, p. 117), but Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 94) list it as a language skills material rather than as a reading instruction material. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 34) list the material only as unprogrammed.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 56) lists the child's material Fireman Fred as a 1952 publication to be used as a supplementary material with adults. This book is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968. The First Book Series, listed by titles -- The First Book of Indians, The First Book of Negroes, The First Book of Airplanes -- by Smith, J., (1964, pp. 41, 54) as supplementary materials are not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968. However, Bordman (1968, p. 9) lists The First Book of Negroes and Books in Print for 1968 (pp. 437-438) lists all three titles.

No readability is listed by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 17) who inform that the pamphlet Mr. Bell Invents the Telephone is "available free from local Bell Telephone Business Office." The pamphlet is listed as a supplementary practice material and 1952 is the date of publication given, although this cannot be confirmed by Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968, which do not list the pamphlet.

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, pp. II-13, II-14) lists the American Adventure Series, the volumes of which it is composed being published from 1952 through 1963. The series, originally intended for children, receives a 1-star rating from Smith, et al. (1966, p. 7). Textbooks in Print/1968 lists the 22 titles as supplementary children's material and reports grade levels at the introductory stage for only seven of the 22 (p. 293).

Americanization Help Book, obviously for the foreign born, is reported by Smith, J., (1964, p. 45) as a supplementary material

published in 1953; the volume, however, is not reported in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Also reported as supplementary materials by Smith, J., (1964, pp. 47-48) is the series of American Classics: Simplified and Adapted, published in 1953-1954. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 10) and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 15) say ". . . probably most helpful with the foreign born." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) concurs, listing the 10 books as intended for teaching English as a second language.

Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 42) list as a 1953 publication Hear Me Read: Functional Phonetics for Power in Reading. The text is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

The Pleasure Reading Series added the second title, Far East Stories from Japan to India, in 1953. Smith, J., (1964, p. 48) lists it as a supplementary material for use with adults. It is listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 424), and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 116) lists it as a child's supplementary material.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 35) also lists Lee, the Gallant General as a 1953 publication for use as a supplementary material. It is listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 697), but Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 299) gives grade levels 4-6 for the volume. This would place it out of the range of the introductory stage.

The year 1953 saw the publication of a number of pamphlets by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. The pamphlets as referenced by other authors have publication dates extending through

four years, with 1956 being the most recent. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, pp. 128-129) list numbers 1-10 of the pamphlets and say there is some ". . . attempt at vocabulary control . . .," rating the pamphlets 1-star. Summers (1967, pp. 2-3) lists numbers 1-9 of the following, and points out that the pamphlets have some vocabulary control. The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-15) lists numbers 1-16 of the following, and Smith, J., (1964, pp. 31, 36, 39, 45, 56) lists numbers 4-23 as supplementary materials. Donohue, et al., (1966, pp. 89-90) list numbers 1-5 and numbers 7-10 as supplementary reading materials. Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 23-24) list numbers 24 and 25 and later (1967, pp. 105-106) list numbers 1-9. None of the following are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

1. Safe Drinking Water, Clark, A. N.
2. Group Organization, Clark, A. N.
3. Banking, Clark, A. N.
4. My Garden, Daily, R.
5. I am a Good Citizen, Williamson, V.
6. Campus Behavior, Chilocco Teaching Staff
7. Catching Sickness, Best, M.
8. I Can Tell Time, Hill, J. L.
9. Budget Stretchers, Hill, J. L.
10. Our Family, Dudley, A. J.
11. Book About Plants, Jeffory, N.
12. Dairy Dictionary

13. Machines
14. Our Wonderful Soil
15. 3 R's of Dairying
16. Be a Safe Driver
17. How Sickness Travels, Best, M.
18. First Aid
19. Home Care of the Tuberculous in Alaska, Paul and Paul
20. Driver Training, Clark, A. N.
21. Signs, Clark, A. N.
22. Carpentry Dictionary, Machines and Tools, Rhodes, J.
23. Coyote Tales, Morgan and Thompson
24. Buying and Caring for Your Car, Huges, K. S.
25. A Good Home for the Family, Jeffery, N.

Two series "not written for adults, but excellent format and content for supplementary reading" (South Carolina Bibliography, 1967, p. II-5) have continued to expand since the first volumes were published in 1953. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 12) lists the True Book Series of approximately 70 titles as being useful with adults. Smith, J., (1964, pp. 34, 35, 42, 53, 56) mentions individual titles from both the True Book Series and the True Science Library. The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-5) lists the former series and 7 volumes of the latter. Neither series is indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, although Books in Print for 1968 (p. 1247-1248) lists both.

Of books published in 1954, Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 64) list, without comment, Books for Adult Beginners. This is a bibliography by the American Library Association; it is evidently out of print, for other similar bibliographies by this Association are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 while this particular volume is not listed. Books in Print for 1968 also lacks this entry.

The first of the post World War II materials of the U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Stories for Today, is listed by Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 28) who point out a ". . . general adult interest" and ". . . no apparent vocabulary or sentence control." This 1954 material is listed as a supplementary material, but is not indexed in Books in Print for 1968 nor in Textbooks in Print/1968.

Although of "adult appearance and adult interest . . . [although the] exercises . . . are excellent . . . [and although the] books were designed by adult educators for adult use" (Smith, et al., 1966, p. 9), the Reader's Digest Adult Education Readers, Books A and B receive only a 1-star rating. This review is paraphrased by Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 14-15). Perhaps the lack of a 2-star rating can be traced to the difficulty of the materials, for Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 93) list the two books as too difficult for use at the introductory stage. The series, however, is also listed by Smith, J., (1964, p. 26) and by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 61). It is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 57) lists as a supplementary material the 1954 publication by B. Norman, Who Built the Bridge? Books in Print for 1968 (p. 1304) gives the author as N. Bates. Smith, J., (1964, p. 34) also lists as supplementary materials Using Our Earth, a 1954 publication, and Living on Our Earth, a publication revised in 1955. She lists At the Wholesale Produce Market, 1955, as a helpful book (1964, p. 13) and as a supplementary reader (1964, pp. 31, 55). None of these books are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Smith, et al., (1966, p. 7) and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 8) quoting the earlier review of Pacemaker Story Books say, ". . . a useful supplement with adolescents." The six titles are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 but are not in Books in Print for 1968.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 48) lists the two additional titles of the Pleasure Reading Series. They are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 116) along with nine other volumes not listed by Smith, J. Eight volumes of the series of supplementary materials were available in 1955, with five subsequent volumes to be added. The entire series of thirteen volumes was completed in 1961, and is referenced by Books in Print for 1968 (p. 424).

Smith, et al., (1966, p. 2) and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 4) report the 1955 edition of Streamlined English, but give 1956 as the date of publication. Smith, J., (1964, p. 11), Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 111), Otto and Ford (1966, p. 25), Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 59), and Summers (1967, p. 5) all report the publication date as 1955. The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-17) and Mack (1967, p. 29) list the material. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 25) report no release of claimed field test results. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 111) report an average readability level of 2.5 whereas Smith, J., (1964, p. 11) says the 30 lessons ". . . take the student through Reading Level 2" and Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 86) say, "levels one and two are included in one workbook. . . ." Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 7) report that "this is a non-programmed series part of the Laubach literacy system."

Further confusion on the date of publication is evidenced by the report of Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 86) of a 1963 date for Streamlined English. However, this may merely be a confusion with the 1966 edition of the New Streamlined English reported by Otto and Ford (1966, p. 12) as similar to the old workbook. In fact, the listing of the revised edition to be found in Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39) points up the similarity by being, itself, so similar to Otto and Ford's comments on the old edition (1966, p. 25) that one may be led to believe that the "new series" is just a rehashed new edition of the 1955 material. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 28) list this edition, while neither is to be found in Books in Print for 1968.

Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 20) review all of the Laubach materials in toto; they say of them, "The 'stories' are generally trivial and pointless."

In 1956, English Step by Step with Pictures was published. This English as a foreign language material is mentioned by Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 15) as seeming to be directed at children. It is indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 355), confirming the English as a second language classification. The material is not, however, listed where the index has placed it (pp. 44-45). In a search for the listing, this author has met defeat and must suppose it was omitted unintentionally, for it is listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 393).

Smith, J., (1964, p. 54) lists Flight Overseas and Helicoptor Book as supplementary materials, although they appear in neither Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968. Another material she lists (1964,

p. 41) as supplentary and again (1964, p. 14) as a "Helpful Book" is the first edition of My Country. It is listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 63) and the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-27), which places it above the introductory stage. Barnes and Hendrickson give an average readability level of 2.5 and rate this editon 1-star (1965, p. 113). The material was revised in 1964. Of the revision, Smith, et al., (1966, p. 5) rate the material 1-star. Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 25) say "a systematic developmental program of word-attack skills is incorporated in the 24 lessons." Summers (1967, p. 7) points out the controlled vocabulary and word attack skills taught as strong points. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 20) list the material as intended for the foreign born and say, "A civics reader for the near-illiterate," and Mack, et al., (1967, p. 82) concur. Textbooks in Print/1968 also lists (p. 259) the book as a Civics and Citizenship material, but give H.A. Smith and I.L. King as the authors.

The U.S. Armed Forces Institute materials (Summers, 1967, p. 8) added a book, Men in the Armed Forces, and workbooks, Servicemen Learn to Read, Practice Book Number I and II in 1956. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 113) give an average readability for the former workbook of 2.3 and for the latter workbook of 1.6. They rate the material 1-star and say, "very useful, excellent material. . . ." Smith, et al., (1966, p. 6) and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 6) do not give a publication date but say the "vocabulary load is high. . . ." Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 25) say, "The content and consequent vocabulary places

considerable limits on the suitability of this material for use with civilian groups." The former of the materials is listed by Smith, J., (1964, p. 25) as a supplementary material and both the book and workbooks are listed by Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 88) and by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 65), and by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 5). The workbooks are listed by Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 40-41). None of the materials are indexed by Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Write Your Own Letters is listed by Smith, J., (1964, p. 14) as both a helpful book (1964, p. 14) and as intended for the foreign born (1964, p. 27). Hayes, et al., (1967, pp. 30-31) list this 1956 publication as a supplementary material, saying this ". . . very practical and useful booklet deals solely with letter writing and completing forms." It ". . . provides a model content for certain types of letters. . ." report Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 10) who give a 1964 publication date; evidently a new edition. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) also reports the 1964 edition and lists it as a material for teaching English as a second language. It is also to be found listed by Mack, et al., (1967, p. 33) and Books in Print for 1968 (p. 1326).

Smith, J., (1964, p. 56) reports as a supplementary material the child's book The Little Indian Basket Maker, published in 1957. It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is listed by Books in Print for 1968 (p. 718).

Bordman (1968, pp. 7-8) lists Phonics We Use as a child's material used because there was insufficient adult material available. Proehl, et al., (1968, p. 118) and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 129) also list the material as a 1957 publication.

Beginning English for Men and Women is a set of two workbooks listed as useful supplementary material by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 121). These 1958 publications are listed by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 18) and Mack, et al., (1967, p. 13) as developed for the foreign born. The series is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 37) and Mack, et al., (1967, p. 101) list the pamphlet Going to Have a Baby? as a supplementary material. They (Smith, J., 1964, p. 39; Mack, et al., 1967, p. 101), Mack (1967, p. 47), and Bordman (1968, pp. 9-10) list How to be a Wise Consumer, also a supplementary material. Neither of these books are to be found listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

The Reading Laboratories series of multi-level and, largely, self-instructional materials, rated 2-star by Smith, et al., (1966, p. 2), was begun in 1958. Summers (1967, p. 5) says these kits were ". . . written for regular school populations." Despite the child orientation and the listing as a supplementary material, Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, pp. 119-120) rate the material 1-star. Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 62) and the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-24) list this extensive series of material. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 87) give 1961 as the

publication date and say the material is ". . . adaptable for [an] adult program." Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 37-38) and Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 5, 10, 16, 25, 33, 42, 48, 53) list the series. It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968, but is commercially available.

First Steps in Reading English is a 1959 publication for children consisting of four books and workbooks that have not been field tested (Otto and Ford, 1966, p. 7). "It is a linguistic unprogrammed series" report Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 4), who later (1967, p. 19) list it as having been developed for the foreign born. It is listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 45) as having a publication date of 1962. It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Heroes of Faith, "fiteen stories from the Old Testament . . ." (Smith, J., 1964, pp. 13,53) has, according to Smith, J. (1964, p. 13) a ". . . carefully controlled" vocabulary sutiable for use at levels 3-4 (1964, p. 53). Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 12) list the material as supplementary and report the publication date as 1959. The volume is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Trouble and the Police, How to Find a Job, and Why You Need Insurance are 1959 publications and Good Manners in the United States is a 1961 publication (Ford and Nicholson, 1967, pp. 12-13) of the New Readers Press Material (Barnes and Hendrickson, 1965, p. 126). Smith, J., (1964, p. 56) lists only the second of the above and suggests it as a supplementary material. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 126) do not

recommend the materials, and Smith, et al., (1966, pp. 20-21), and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 23) list only the second and third volumes, placing them above the introductory stage. The four volumes are listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 59) as having the respective publication dates of 1963, 1958, 1963, 1961. The second and third of the volumes are listed by Books in Print for 1968 (pp. 579, 1306), listing the revised edition of How to Find a Job as authored by Roger, F., rather than Francis, R., as given by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 126).

The Rochester Occupational Reading Series was first published in 1959. It receives a 1-star rating from Smith, et al., (1966, p. 9). It ". . . should be supplemented" (Smith, et al., 1966, p. 9; Smith, et al., 1968, pp. 16, 25, 33, 41). The revised series was brought out again in 1963 with the title The Job Ahead and is given a 2-star rating by Smith, et al., (1966, pl. 10). The new edition is mentioned as supplementary by Otto and Ford (1966, p. 34) and Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 29) who say, ". . . the material is far above the Introductory Stage even though the publisher describes 'Level 1' as 'for second grade reading ability.' " Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 91) list the three books for both the introductory and elementary stages. The series is listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 57), the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-25), Mack, et al., (1967, p. 85) and by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 10), the latter giving 1965 as the date of publication. The series is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Bordman (1968, p. 8) lists Teach Me to Read as a 1959 publication designed for children. It is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 1187).

The lack of materials adequate for adult basic education instruction during the years 1900 to 1951 is evidenced by N. B. Smith's statement, speaking of literacy education, "New materials need to be developed . . . (1965, p. 375)." Further evidence is given by the fact that, although N.B. Smith's review of materials for teaching reading during this period is excellent, she does not review a single material intended for use in adult basic education classes (1965).

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 14) report The U.S.A.--The Land and the People as a supplementary material that gives "the history and geography of a part of the United States.. . ." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) lists, as meant for teaching English as a second language, this volume with the companion, Men and History , a 1960 publication, as composing the U.S.A. Readers. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 80) give levels 6-8 for the first volume, but do not mention the series nor the second title. Books in Print for 1968 mentions none of the three.

Smith, J., lists the 1959 publication Women at Work (1964, p. 57), the 1960 publication A Boy and His Plants (1964, p. 35), About our Weather (1964, p. 50), David, From Shepherd Boy to King (1964, p. 53), and About the Vegetables on Your Plate (1964, pp. 14, 36) as supplementary materials. The latter is also listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 53). None are indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968. The third and last volumes are listed in Books in Print for 1968 (pp. 3,4).

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-10) lists the series of 12 children's books, Folklore of the World Series, as published by Garrard Publishing Company but does not give a date of publication. Textbooks in Print/1968 (pp. 66, 126) lists the grade levels as 2-8 and the publication dates from 1960 through 1964. It is not indexed in Books in Print for 1968.

The Discovery Bocks Series was begun in 1960 with eight titles (Textbooks in Print/1968, p. 298). Otto and Ford (1966, p. 36) report the series as ". . . probably . . . palatable to adults," Smith, et al., (1966, p. 10) list the series as supplementary, but give it a 1-star rating. Smith, et al., (1968, p. 13) mention the series as liked by adolescents. It is listed in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, pp. II-11, II-12). Textbooks in Print/1968 lists, in additon to the 1960 volumes, five published in 1961, six volumes added in 1962, eight in 1963, eight in 1964, six in 1965, six in 1966, and five in 1967. The 52 titles are listed as supplementary readers in social studies, having a readability range of 2-5 (p. 298). Books in Print for 1968 does not list the series.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 17) lists Doorways to Adventure as a supplementary material to be "read with the children.. . ." This volume must have been listed through oversight, for it is book 3 of the Gateways to Reading Treasures, a basal reading series for children (Textbooks in Print/1968, pp. 104-105).

Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 18) report English for New Americans as ". . . adaptable to literacy programs." It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 94) list the 1960 publication Everyday English and Basic Word List for Adults under "Language Skills Materials." Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 42) list the material. According to Summers (1967, p. 2), the material includes spelling, grammar, and oral vocabulary with some reading. He gives 1964 as the publication date, as do Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 27), who list the material as supplementary. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 120) concur with both the supplementary listing and the 1964 date of publication, and they give the material both an average readability of 3.7 and a 1-star rating. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 8) concur with the more recent publication date and the listing as a supplementary material. The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-22) also gives 1964 as the date of publication, but only says the material is ". . . good with the foreign born." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) declares the publication date as 1960 and lists the material as intended for teaching English as a second language. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 32) concur with the 1960 publication date, but list the material as of elementary stage readability.

Our Earth is a 1960 publication listed as a supplementary material by Smith, J., (1964, p. 34) but not indexed in either of the sources Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Ford and Nicholson report Reading the Easy TV-Way as ". . . workbooks [that] provide only the preliminary instruction for a literacy program (1967, p. 6)." This television application of the Laubach approach is claimed, as most Laubach programs, to have been field tested; however,

no results have been made public (Otto and Ford, 1966, p. 22). It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Practice Your English is a 1960 publication for the foreign born listed by Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 45).

The Sailor Jack Series of four books, marginally of interest to adults and published from 1960 to 1962, is listed as a supplementary material but is not recommended by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, pp. 125-126). It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 51) lists the 1960 publications Seeds are Wonderful, We Are Chosen (1964, p. 54), When You Work in the United States (1964, p. 17), and the 1961 publications About Our Flag (1964, pp. 15, 43), Farm Helpers (1964, p. 31), The First Christmas Tree (1964, p. 48), God's Plan for You (1964, p. 53), and The Story of Ruth (1964, p. 47), as supplementary materials. The First Christmas Tree is also mentioned as a supplementary material by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 12). None are indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, and only the first and third of the above are in Books in Print for 1968 (pp. 3, 1076).

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-9) lists 26 of the 60 volumes composing the children's series Beginning Science Books and Beginning Social Studies Books. The series were begun in 1961 and increased through 1967 (Textbooks in Print/1968, p. 295). Neither is listed in Books in Print for 1968.

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, pp. II-11 - II-12) lists the Discovery Books series. It is ". . . probably . . . palatable to adults

(Otto and Ford, 1966, p. 36)," a supplementary material with a 1-star rating (Smith, et al., 1966, p. 10), liked by adolescents (Smith, et al., 1968, p. 13), and intended for children (Textbooks in Print/1968, p. 298). The series was begun in 1960 and has received additons through 1968 (Textbooks in Print/1968, p. 298).

Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 28) list the What Is It Series, ". . . originally developed for children [but which] may be useful for adults . . ." as supplementary material. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 249) lists 12 volumes of the series of supplementary science books for children as on the introductory stage. It gives a publication date spread from 1957 through 1962 for these 12 volumes.

Conquests in Reading is listed as a 1962 supplementary publication, without comment, by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 8). It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is to be found indexed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 259).

Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 89), Smith, et al., (1966, pp. 12, 14), Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 14), Mack (1967, pp. 92, 104), and Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 15, 24) list the 1962 publication Family Life in the U.S.A. as supplementary material. Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 23) say, "Illustrations are neither decorative nor instructional. Sentence and paragraph length place this reader beyond the introductory stage." The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-22) says it is ". . . good with the foreign born," and Mack, et al., (1967, p. 80) concur. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) also agrees by listing the book as intended for

teaching English as a second language. Books in Print for 1968 also lists the volume (p. 422).

Smith, J., (1964, p. 17) lists the Flag reprint from the World Book Encyclopedia and the publication In the Beginning (1964, p. 53), "The creation story beautifully told . . . [using] African setting and illustrations . . . as supplementary materials. Neither are indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Live and Learn is a 1962 publication, originally, "best used with the foreign born" (Smith, et al., 1968, p. 23). Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 21), report that each lesson has a short ". . . reading selection and several exercises devoted to vocabulary development and grammar." The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-22) and Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 19) list the material as meant for the foreign born. Textbooks in Print/1968 lists the book as meant for teaching English as a second language (p. 44). It would be "of particular interest to foreign-born adults with some reading and writing ability" (Ford and Nicholson, 1967, pp. 13-14). Smith, et al., (1966, p. 15), Mack, et al., (1967, p. 67), and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 23) concur with the necessity of the students' having some ability to read and write before profiting from the material, for they place the difficulty of the material above the introductory stage. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 86) list the material under "Basic Reading Systems" and meant for both the introductory and the elementary stages. They later (1966, p. 90) revise both estimates and list it as a supplementary material for use on the introductory stage.

This volume is listed, also by Books in Print for 1968 (p. 720). Live and Learn and three older volumes were brought out as new editions in 1966 as the Adult Basic Education Series.

Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 61) list the 1962 publications The Morgan Bay Mysteries. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 90) list the series as supplementary, and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 131) lists it as a children's series. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 7) say, ". . . suitable for adults" and rate it 1-star as they do (1966, p. 10) the companion Deep Sea Adventure Series. Both series are listed by Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 9, 13, 21, 30) and the latter by Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 90). The latter is also mentioned but not recommended by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 124-125). The Deep Sea Adventure Series is placed in readability as above the introductory stage by the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-14) despite the publisher's claim (Field Education Publications Catalogue, 1968, p. 13) that five of the nine titles are within the introductory stage. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 125) evidently followed the publisher's recommended grade level listing, for they also place five volumes within the introductory stage. Neither series is listed in Books in Print for 1968.

Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 88) list the children's material New Practice Readers, BooksA and B, as basic texts for the introductory stage. Where Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 88) give C.R. Stone as author, Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 10) give D.G. Anderson, et al.; no mention of readability is made. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 15) and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 26)

list Books A and B of the series as being on levels 4 and 5, respectively. They also give 1960 as the date of publication. Mack, et al., (1967,p. 30) give levels 3-5 and a publication date of 1960. Proehl, et al., (1968, p. 118) list the books as supplementary. The series is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 845).

Summers (1967, p. 6) mentions the workbook Operation Alphabet, TV Home Study Book. Smith, et al. (1966, p. 6) say "it should be used as supplementary materials [sic] . . ." but then rate it a 1-star program. The annotation is the same for Smith, et al. (1968, p. 4). Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 111) rate the material 1-star, giving an average readability level of 2.5; they suggest supplementation. "The TV home study book could be used in a class without TV," say Donohue, et al. (1966, p. 87), and they list the workbook as a basic text. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 24) report the goals of the program as being modest, and they include the report that the material has been field tested without the results having been made public. Hayes, et al. (1967, pp. 22-23) say,

> Although some effort is made to treat material of interest and concern to adults, this was not done extensively enough. Orientation is largely middle class -- suburban.

They add that exercises for building comprehension and word attack skills are provided by the TV films, not by the book. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 33) place the material on levels 2-4. The material appears in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-21). Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 5) say, "A whole word method workbook used as a means of encouraging adults to enroll in literacy programs." Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 60) describe the material as a "TV Home Study Book for Spanish-speaking People [sic]." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39) lists three workbooks in the series, Workbook 1, Workbook 2 - Parts 1 and 2, but only the first reference appears in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 880).

Reading for Understanding, Junior Edition has a readability ". . . range . . . from grade three to grade eight" (Smith, et al., 1966, p. 10; Smith, et al., 1968, pp. 16, 25, 33, 42), an estimate with which Mack, et al. (1967, p. 38) agree. This kit is another multi-level material that receives a 2-star rating from Smith, et al. (1966, p. 10), despite its design for elementary school use. The kit is also listed in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-25) which fails to warn the reader that the bulk of the kit is above the introductory stage. It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, nor in Books in Print for 1968, although it is commercially available.

Also published in 1962 was the pamphlet A Social Security Card For You, which is listed by Smith, J., (1964, p. 17) as a helpful material. It is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

The Specific Skills Series, published from 1962-1968, "can be used to supplement a Basal Reading Series" (South Carolina Bibliography, 1967, p. II-4). Mack, et al., (1967, p. 11) concur, giving grade levels 1-6. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 125) also list half of the series as above the introductory stage.

Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 3, 16, 63, 64, 69) list the Study Skills Library as having three "kits" on level 3. The series of packaged lessons in science, social studies, and reference skills published in 1962 is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 12) list They Wouldn't Quit as a supplementary material published in 1962. It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-6) and Mack, et al. (1967, p. 18) list Words in Color, but Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 7) say "the program is not designed as a package to cover a complete basic literacy program." Trabasso (1968, p. 31) says, "one practical upshot of this [group of experiments] is a warning not to use distracting colors with letters in the teaching of reading." Smith, et al., (1968, passim) evidently heed the warning, for they do not list the material, although Smith, et al. (1966, p. 3) list it with the additional warning that it ". . . lends itself to lock-step teaching. . . ." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 127) say the grade levels are 1 and 2, and it lists the material with other children's materials.

Smith, et al. (1966, p. 6), and Smith et al. (1968, p. 5) list Modern American English, saying "this is one of a series of four books developed to teach the foreign born . . . [it] is not recommended for use with native-born American adults. . . ." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) concurs by listing the 1962 publication as intended for teaching English as a second language. The volume is listed as still available by Books in Print for 1968 (p. 797).

Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 59) and Mack (1967, p. 46) list A Door Opens. This supplementary paperback is not recommended by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 123) who report 1963 as the date of

publication. Smith, J., (1964, p. 12) reports that the book is on level three, and she later (1964, p. 15) reports 1962 as the date of publication. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) reports 1962 as date of publication and lists the book as intended for teaching English as a second language. Donohue, et al. (1966, p. 92) list the book as supplementary, while Smith, et al., (1966, p. 19) list it as too difficult for the introductory stage. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 28) agree, giving difficulty level as grades 4-5; they also report 1963 as the date of publication.

"Phonics rules are presented deductively . . ." in the children's material Check and Double Check: Pupils Workbook in Phonics, report Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 8) under the listing of supplementary material. This 1963 publication is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

The English This Way Series is listed by Smith, et al. (1966, p. 1), Mack, et al., (1967, p. 27), Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 3, 9, 14, 22, 31, 40, 46, 52, 56), and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44), as intended for teaching English as a second language. The material is listed in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-7) and Books in Print for 1968 (p. 393).

Also published in 1963 was First Steps in Reading for Meaning; noted by Summers (1967, p. 7) as written for children and requiring a tutor in early stages. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 112) note the same flaws, but they rate the material 1-star saying it ". . . may have some adult application. . . ." The material is not indexed in Textbooks in

Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Fourth of July is a 1963 publication mentioned by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 127) as supplementary, as being of marginal interest to adults, as having an average readability level of 3.1, and as not recommended. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 300) lists the volume as one of the ten children's supplementary social studies materials making up the Holiday Book Series, published from 1963 through 1967. It is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 14) list as supplementary materials a "set of workbooks" composed of Getting Ready for Pay Day, Finding Ourselves, and On the Job, published in 1963, 1964, and 1965, respectively. Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 81, 103) list the first of the above as a level "2 plus" material and the second as on levels 4-up. None of the titles are indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 13) list as supplementary material How to Become a United States Citizen, but they also say the material was developed to meet the special problems of teaching the foreign born (1967, p. 19). Mack, et al. (1967, p. 78) list the book as a social studies text on levels 3 and up. The book is listed as a text in civics and citizenship by Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 256), and Donohue, et al. (1966, p. 90) list it as too difficult for the introductory stage. It is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

Learning the English Language is a series of two books and three workbooks designed to teach English as a second language, but is ". . . adaptable to English speaking non-literates," according to Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 18). The series is mentioned as a supplementary material by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, pp. 122-123). Mack, et al., (1967, p. 26) date all but workbook 1 as originally published from 1943 to 1949; they say the series has "possible application for literacy training. . . ." It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

Learning to Read Through Experience, a 1963 publication, is the only material on the introductory stage recommended by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 45) who say "Don't use basic text books. Method is for student to tell stories to teacher, she writes them." The material is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but may be found in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 695).

Smith, et al., (1966, p. 13) and Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 11, 19, 27, 37, 44, 50, 55) suggest a series of programmed materials, Lessons for Self-Instruction in Basic Skills, designed for children's use in grades 3-9 as supplementary material. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 32) and Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 9) say the ". . . materials are intended to supplement. . . ." Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 2, 12) list the material. An almost identical edition was brought out two years later, in 1965, of which Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 9) say ". . . [to] be utilized in conjunction with other materials." Textbooks in Print/1968 (pp. 318-320) lists various units of the program as appearing from 1963-1966 and

lists only the one edition.

Programmed Reading by C. D. Buchanan is a 1963 publication about which Hayes, et al. (1967, p. 16) make the comment that it is an amusing series which ". . . might be helpful." Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 2, 11, 63, 67) give M. W. Sullivan as the author and the date of publication of 1967. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 134) lists the series as having 1963-1965 publication dates. It is also listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 982).

Of Reader's Digest Science Readers series, Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 15, 23, 32, 40-41) say, "It will prove of value both in developing reading skills and building the general knowledge area of adult fundamental education." Smith, J., (1964, p. 26) lists the material. The first volume (of four) is listed by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 14) as a supplementary material published in 1964. Their error may be typographical, for they list a 1964 publication of the same company as having 1963 as a publication date. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 36) puts only the first volume in the introductory stage (at level 3). The date given by Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 231) for volume one is 1963; and the other three volumes are listed as too difficult for the introductory stage.

Another 1963 publication for children by Reader's Digest is the Skill Builder series rated 2-star by Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 5, 10, 15, 24, 32, 44, 53). Summers (1967, p. 3) mentions the series as being well graded according to readability. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 34) say it ". . . would be reasonably palatable to adults." Mack, et al., (1967, p. 36) disagree, saying "the books for grades 1-3 have too

much child oriented materials." Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 45) list the series, while Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 118) rate the series 1-star despite their listing as a supplementary material. Smith, J., (1964) lists the series twice, quite contradictorily, as (1964, p. 14) helpful books but later (1964, p. 26) as an adult story course. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 10) and Proehl, et al., (1968, p. 118) list the series as supplementary. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 87) are also ambiguous in their listings; first they give 1958 as the date of publication, place the material on grades 7-8 readability, and list the series as basic reading texts--they then do a complete about-face to give a publication date of 1959, readability spanning grades 1-6, and saying the series "although designed primarily for children, they [the volumes] are serviceable for adults." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 131) gives 1958 as the initial publication date for segments of the series. It also lists the 1968 publication New Reader's Digest Skill Builders, which resembles the original series in format and doubles the size of the publisher's offering.

Originally published in 1946 but brought out of mothballs in 1963 was the three-volume series The Story of Jesus, which is listed, but not recommended, by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 123). Smith, J., lists this edition (1964, p. 13) as helpful books having ". . . controlled vocabulary based on the word list of Streamlined English" [published 9 years after the first edition of this work]. She later (1964, p. 54) lists the series as supplementary material. It is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Another Laubach material is the periodical News for You published in editions AA and A or, more recently, A and B; Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 114) incorrectly list the title as New for You, but rate it 1-star and give average readability levels of 3.4 for edition AA (Now A) and of 3.6 for edition A (Now B). Otto and Ford (1966, p. 38) give level 3 for volume A (AA) and level 4 for volume B (A). Edition A received a 1-star rating from Smith, et al., (1966, p. 8). Smith, et al., place edition A on levels 2-3 (1968, pp. 9, 14) and edition B on levels 4-5 (1968, p. 23). Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 92), Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 44, 75), South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-22), Summers (1967, p. 6), and Bordman (1968, p. 20) list the periodical. It does not appear in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

With the passage of Federal legislation providing vast sums of money, begun early in 1964, materials quickly became available. Ulmer (In Brady, 1968, p. 26) said, in 1967, that,

> Two or three years ago, it would have been absolutely correct to say that there were few materials for ABE. I don't believe that is true today. We have commercial materials that are being made available primarily as a result of the influx of large amounts of federal money into the States.

Burnett has a little more cynical and realistic view. He might well have had in mind the same facts that lead to Smith's (May, 1968, p. 75) statement that ". . . most crash programs . . . crash . . ." when he said that publishers have begun to bring out

> . . . the newest adult literacy materials [which] reflect the crash program behind them and are so poorly designed and

executed as to be almost useless to the teacher who has even minimally realistic standards (1966, pp. 241-242).

The Adult Reader was brought out of mothballs in 1964 as listed by Summers (1967, p. 7) and by Otto and Ford (1966, pp. 29-30) who also report that the workbook has not yet been field tested. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 109) rate the workbook 1-star and report an average readability level of 2.6. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 3) inform "this is a one-volume workbook using the whole word and sentence method." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 45) report this edition as a material for teaching English as a second language.

The Christmas Story is listed by Smith, J., (1964, p. 48) as a 1964 publication for supplementary use. It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

George Washington: Father of Freedom is mentioned as having an average readability level of 3.2, as being of marginal interest to adults, and as not recommended by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 127). Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 299) lists the volume as one of the Discovery Books series. It is also listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 489).

The Interesting Reading Series is mentioned by Smith, et al., (1966, p. 10) and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 12) as a 1964 series of 9 books written for adolescents that may be used as supplementary material. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 92) list the material as too difficult for the introductory stage. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 128) shows the series to actually be a collection; it gives 1961 as the date of publication.

This series is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

The fourteen-year-old publication I Want to Read and Write was de-mothballed in 1964 and is rated 1-star by Smith, et al., (1966, p. 5) despite the criticism "the vocabulary control is not good and the rate of introduction of new words is too fast . . . [a quote, also, from Smith, et al., 1968, p. 5] ." This more recent edition is listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 63) and Donohue, et al. (1966, p. 88) who say, "A revised reading work text . . ." and place it at levels 1-3. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 30) report 1965 as the publication date, mentioning that ". . . some word analysis skills are taught . . ." and informing of the lack of field tests of the material. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 40) place the material on levels 1-3. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 45) lists the material as intended for teaching English as a second language; it gives 1964 as the publication date.

Joe Wheeler Finds a Job and Learns About Social Security is a publication by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare of which Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 32) point out ". . . several serious defects . . ." including readability and format. It is listed as consumable by Summers (1967, p. 8) and as a supplemental material with an average readability of 3.0 by Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 120) who rate it 1-star. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 94) list it without comment. It is listed by Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 65), Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 83, 95), and Mack (1967, p. 43), but not by Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968.

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-27) lists the 1964 publication Learning and Writing English. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 130) report an average readability level of 3.5 and an ". . . emphasis on handwriting, correct capitalization, punctuation and grammar. . ." but rate the material 1-star. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 94) concur with the non-reading emphasis, as do Mack, et al., (1967, p. 39) and Heding, et al., (1967, p. 227) who report, "This is not a book designed to teach reading. . . ." The material is designed for the foreign born and is a workbook, report Smith, et al., (1966, p. 11) who, nevertheless, rate it 1-star. The review is quoted in Smith, et al., (1968, p. 16) who report 1965 as the date of publication. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 45) reports 1964, as do the other reviewers, as the publication date under the listing as a material intended to teach English as a second language. It is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

Neff (March, 1965, p. 277) reports that the Learning Laboratory

> was developed in the Department of Curriculum Study and Research, North Carolina State Board of Education. It utilizes programmed instructional materials which allow each student to proceed at his own pace and on his own level. . . .

No further mention of the material has been found in the literature; therefore, it must be assumed that the Learning Laboratory is not available to the average adult basic educator outside the state of North Carolina.

Making Our World Safe is listed as a helpful book by Smith, J., (1964, p. 12) and is later listed (1964, p. 30) as a supplementary

material. It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 63) list the 1964 edition of My Country which ". . . differs little from the earlier 1956 edition" as did Smith, et al., (1966, p. 5), who rate it 1-star, and Smith, et al. (1968, p. 6). Summers (1967, p. 7) points out the controlled vocabulary and word attack skills taught as strong points of this small volume. Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 25) also point out the ". . . systematic developmental program of word attack skills. . . ." The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-27) lists the volume above the introductory stage. However, Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 113) rate the 1956 edition material 1-star and give an average readability of 2.5. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 82) also place it at level 2. Smith, J., (1964, p. 14) places the book under the heading of helpful books and later (1964, p. 41) of supplementary material. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 20) say, "A civics reader for the near illiterate." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 259) concurs by listing the volume as a civics or citizenship text.

In 1964, the armed services added to their materials at the introductory stage the title New Flights in Reading (MC 004), report Mack, et al. (1967, p. 41).

Smith, J., (1964, p. 42) lists as a supplementary material Our United States. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 13) also list the material as supplementary but give 1965, rather than 1964, as the date of publication. Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 41, 106-107) list the book as

one volume on level 5, of the Becoming a Citizen Series published for the U. S. Department of Justice; in this regard, they give GPO #OF 716-819. They list (1967, pp. 41, 106-107) the volume Our American Way of Life, #OF 713-300, as on levels 1-3. Neither are listed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but Books in Print for 1968 (p. 891) lists the first volume.

Our World is Small is listed by both Smith, J., (1964, p. 39) and Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 13) as a supplementary material. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 78) lists it as a social studies material on level three. It is listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 891), but not in Textbooks in Print/1968.

Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 12, 89, 123) list the 1964 publications, the Practical English Series, as written for Spanish-speaking migrant workers in California. Mack (1967, pp. 21, 44, 90) lists the series, but Textbooks in Print/1968 and Books in Print for 1968 do not.

Eight of 12 short booklets, Reader's Digest Adult Series, are on the introductory stage and are rated 2-star by Smith, et al. (1966, p. 2). They are mentioned by Potts (1965, p. 160), Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 4-5, 10, 15), and Bordman (1968, p. 8). They are termed ". . . appealing . . . " by Otto and Ford (1966, p. 38) under the listing of supplementary material. Summers (1967, p. 3) gives the term "excellent" when writing of the adult content. Smith, J., (1964, p. 14) lists them as helpful; under the listing of supplementary material, Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 118-119) rate the

booklets 1-star. Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 61) list them under various headings, while Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 14) list them as supplementary. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 86) list the booklets as basic texts and place only the first four on the introductory stage, as do Mack, et al. (1967, pp. 34-35). Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 30) concur by saying that the readability controls ". . . definitely preclude their use as primers, and perhaps even at the later levels . . . . " The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, pp. II-24) and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39), however, list eight of the twelve volumes on the introductory stage.

A series brought out in 1963-1964 which receives a 1-star rating from Smith, et al., (1966, p. 9) and mention by Smith, J., (1964, p. 27), Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 61), Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 19), and Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 15, 23, 31) is Reader's Digest Readings: English as a Second Language. Hayes, et al., (1967, p. 30) say the readability ". . . may preclude the use of this material in the introductory stage." Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 93) concur, for under their listing as a supplementary material they say, "Books 1 and 2 are provided for the elementary level (5-6). . . ." The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-24), however, lists books one and two, of six, on the introductory stage. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 34) gives levels 5-8 for the series. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 45) lists the series as the title English as a Second Language would indicate.

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 17) list as a supplementary material "a moderately difficult autobiography (2,000 words) . . ." by Helen Keller, The Story of My Life. Such a number of words probably places the work far above the introductory level. The volume is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 1152).

We Honor Them, Volumes I and II, is a collection of "stories of 20 American Negroes who have contributed to the history of the last 100 years" says the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-21). The volumes are listed as supplementary materials by Smith, J., (1964, p. 36) and Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 13). Mack, et al., (1967, p. 78) gives levels 4-6 for the volumes. The series is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is to be found in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 1291).

The World of Adventure Series consists of six books, four on the introductory level, reports Textbooks in Print/1968 (pp. 124-125). Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 124) list three of these books designed for children but do not recommend their use. The series is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

Another 1964 publication was You and Your World, listed in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-7). Smith, et al., (1966, p. 13) and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 12) say "some selections are a little juvenile--but . . . the book has some worthwhile units." Mack, et al., (1967,

pp. 67, 97) lists the volume both as a social studies material and as intended for "individual and family development." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 260) lists the volume as one of a series of special education books, this one in the area of social studies.

In 1965, the Accent Education series was begun. It was expanded in 1967 to include the series: Accent/Social Contract (eight titles), Accent/Jobs and Job Models (two titles), Accent/Family Finances (four titles), and Accent/Consumer Education (four titles). "The books are designed to develop thinking skills through discussion," say Smith, et al. (1966, p. 12; 1968, pp. 12, 20). Under a listing as supplementary material, Otto and Ford (1966, p. 36) say the questions asked by the material ". . . are aimed at personal guidance rather than at testing comprehension." Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 11) in a badly misprinted listing, report the material as supplementary. Both Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 91, 98) and Mack (1967, pp. 22, 75) list the series. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 256) lists each sub-series as intended for adult basic education in various general knowledge areas.

The year 1965 saw the publication of The American Incentive to Read: Learning to Read and Spell. Otto and Ford (1966, pp. 9-10) report that the program has been field tested but that the results have not been reported. However, Greenleigh Associates used the program in their extensive field testing. They report (1966, pp. 106-107)

> The AIR system is basically a controlled phonics course which teaches the fundamentals of reading sounds. . . . It was not exclusively developed for adults . . . [in fact, the] art work consists of line drawings which are simple and rather childish in quality. They are typical of drawings found in children's books of poor quality . . . [the program's] style is unimaginative, unmotivated, without adult interest. Its format . . . could not be mistaken for an adult book, and it has very little reading material of a comprehensive nature . . . . [Further,] No provision is made for individual differences in rate of learning. All students move through the texts at the same time, making entry level inflexible.

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 4) say of the teacher's manual of such a lock-step program, ". . . [it] includes an outline of good practices for the untrained teacher." Mack, et al,, (1967, p. 10) also point out that the material was ". . . obviously designed for children." The program is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 18) list "a short pamphlet on baby care . . . "entitled appropriately, Baby Care. They also list (1967, p. 8) as supplementary the 1965 publication Basic Reading Skills, a ". . . paperback workbook . . . appropriate for use in adult literacy programs." Neither are indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Mack, et al., (1967, p. 34) and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 45) report Beginning American English, a 1965 publication, as intended for those learning English as a second language.

Building Your Language Power is a series of ". . . six workbooks using the Laubach literacy approach" inform Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 4). Summers (1967, p. 5) and Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 7, 38) call the series programmed, while Smith, et al., (1966, p. 1; 1968, pp. 5, 10, 16) reveal that "the format [only] resembles that of programmed instruction." It might be more accurately described, as in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-26), as ". . . self-directed. . . ." Otto and Ford (1966, p. 29) report that the material has not been field tested. Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 117), and Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 58) list it as a supplementary material. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 86) say, "adopted [sic] from the Laubach Streamlined English series." Bordman (1968, p. 6) lists the material, but it is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Communications is a set of "materials consisting of three workbooks," comment Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 4), published in 1965. The series is listed by Heding, et al., (1967, p. 130), Bordman (1968, p. 6), and Smith, et al. (1968, pp. 8, 13, 20). It is listed without comment by Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 86) under "Basic Reading Texts" but is separated from materials developed for adults in Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 125). The material is described as using a ". . . linguistic approach" (Smith, et al., 1966, p. 6; 1968, pp. 3, 8) and as ". . . using applied

linguistics to teach reading. . ." in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-7). Otto and Ford (1966, p. 15) report that the series has not been field tested. Mack, et al., (1967, p. 20) place book one at levels 0-2 and book two at levels 3-4.

Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 4, 18-19, 27) list English 900 as "designed for English as a second language, the six textbooks present 900 base sentences. . . ." It is also listed by Books in Print for 1968 (p. 393) and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44), which concurs with the English as a second language listing.

The Geography Series is a series of workbooks on geography and the specialized skills of map reading and extends from level 3 through level 6, report Smith, et al. (1966, p. 13). Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 269) lists the four workbooks separately from the adult materials, showing only one appropriate for the introductory stage. The material is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

The Holt Adult Education Program was compiled from the following titles in 1965:

1. Learning to Read and Write
2. Life with the Lucketts
3. The Thomases Live Here
4. Measure, Cut and Sew
5. Get Your Money's Worth
6. Learning to Write

Smith, et al., (1966, p. 1) list the first five titles, saying they are ". . . poorly written in terms of their basic objective [to teach reading]. . . . The texts generally are written at a higher readability level than that suggested by the authors." Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 25, 99) list the second and fifth of the above on the elementary and intermediate stages, respectively. Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 3, 9, 13, 22) mention titles one through five, while Otto and Ford (1966, pp. 20-21) add the sixth title when they report the lack of field testing and a content in which " . . . authors stress proper eye movements and 'inner speech.'" Hayes, et al., (, p. 18) mention having seen an advanced copy of the first title, and the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-15) lists only the first three titles. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 3) list the program as a comprehensive reading series saying it " . . . uses linguistic and phonic methods." However, Donohue, et al., (1966, pp. 91-93) list the second through fourth titles above as supplementary reading materials, and Summers (1967, pp. 4, 37) lists the first five titles, the second through fifth listed as supplementary. Mack (1967, pp. 46, 63, 67) also lists the second through the fifth titles. Textbooks in Print/1968 (pp. 35, 39, 256) lists the titles as developed for adult basic education. Books in Print for 1968 lists the titles individually (pp. 292, 695, 710, 768, 1217).

The Mott Basic Language Skills Program is a 1965 publication listed in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-20), by Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 1, 9), and by Bordman (1968, p. 7). Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 87) list the series as a basic program, and Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 5) give the similar listing of comprehensive, although they note the program as ". . . a tutorial, phonics-linguistic approach." The program extends through level 12 according to Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 1-2, 7) and Smith, et al., (1966, pp. 4-5) who rate it 2-star. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 9) report that field testing has been carried out but that results have not been made public. However, Greenleigh Associates have done a comparative field test. In the Greenleigh Associates report (1966, pp. 113-114) the materials are described as containing

> . . . word study exercises . . . done completely . . . by rote. The selection of words in terms of their usefulness to adult students appears to be quite arbitrary. The overall selection of reading material . . . [is to appeal] mainly to male students. A number of stories . . . students have found objectionable, in some cases refusing to go over them in class . . . . Teacher training of an intensive nature is highly recommended if the materials are to be used. . . .

The program is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, nor in Books in Print for 1968. A second material by the same publisher, Occupational Series, was also brought out in 1965 and is suggested

as supplementary material by Donohue, et al. (1966, pp. 92-93). This series is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Reading for a Purpose is "a sight-word approach . . . [of] the style of the elementary basal series . . . " say Smith, et al. (1966, p. 5; 1968, pp. 2, 8, 12, 20, 29, 38). The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-8) concurs, saying the material is an "approach for teaching basal reading to adults." Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 6) call the book "a one-volume language arts program . . . . " Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 86) point out that the volume is composed of "fifty loose-leaf lessons . . . [for levels] 0-6." However, Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39) lists only lessons 1-26. Heding, et al., (1967, p. 130) found an average readability level of 2.8 with good incremental control. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 16) report that the material has not been field tested, and they further report that "the rapid introduction of words and skills and the paucity of practice materials make the use of correlated materials from other sources mandatory." Mack, et al., (1967, p. 20) and Proehl, et al., (1968, p. 118) also list the material, but it is not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

Richardson and Shelton (1966, p. 64) erroneously report 1964 instead of 1965 as the publication date of Reading in High Gear, ". . . a highly structured, semi-programmed, phonic reading

system . ." (Greenleigh Associates 1966, p. 109); Smith, et al., (1966, p. 2), Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 6-7, 38), and Smith, et al., (1968, p. 5) say the program suffers ". . . from an overemphasis on phonemics [sic] . . . ." The material is listed without comment by Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 88) and in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-25); however, it is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 6) comment that it ". . . requires a tutor. . . ." Although intended only for very basic instruction, the material has an average readability level of 3.9, according to Heding, et al. (1967, p. 130). Stevenson (1968, pp. 421-422) reports ". . . materials in the form of linear programs were inappropriate in format and interest." Otto and Ford (1966, p. 27) report that the material has not been field tested. Evidently, they overlooked seven reports of studies of the material/method. Woolman and Carey (1966, pp. 7-59), in one report, give summaries of the six other reports.

The South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-27) and Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 6, 16, 26) list Steps to Learning, Books 1 and 2 as 1965 publications. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 5) rates these "oral language, reading, writing, and number skills . . ." materials 1-star, as do Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 115). Summers (1967, p. 3) gives the Editorial Staff of the Steck Company as the authors, while Otto and Ford (1966, p. 31) add B. J. Kreitlow as a consultant. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 31) also report that the material has not undergone field testing. Heding, et al., (1967, p. 129) examined the readability of the two books and found Book 1 to average 2.5 in difficulty, while Book 2 averaged only 2.4. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 7) call the materials workbooks, and Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 88) report a "content centered around development of cursive writing, visual discrimination of words, auditory discrimination of consonants and blends." The material is listed as "suggested" by Proehl, et al., (1968, p. 118). Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 198) lists the two workbooks as professional books for teachers. They are not listed in Books in Print for 1968.

Much unnecessary confusion seems to surround Henney's Family Phonics System, later published as System for Success, Book 1. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 3) incorrectly give the title System to Success, while Smith, et al., (1968, p. 3) give Systems to Success. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 128) gives Systems for Success, and the author (Henney, 1968) agrees. Some confusion also seems to exist concerning the date of

publication. Smith, et al., (1966, p. 3) and Summers (1967, p. 4) both give 1964, while Otto and Ford (1966, p. 17), Richard and Shelton (1966, p. 44), Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 7), and Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 128) all give 1965. The author (personal letter) clears up the matter by informing that Family Phonics System, a 1964 publication, was replaced by System for Success, Book 1 in 1965. The field testing of the material (under one or the other of its titles) has been misreported also, causing confusion. Otto and Ford (1966, p. 17) report that field tests were carried out but not made public. To the contrary, Reading Instruction by a Phonic Method for Functionally Illiterate Adults at the Indiana Reformatory (Henney, 1964a) is ". . . on file at the University of Indiana Library or . . . [may be obtained from] University Microfilm" says the author (Henney, 1968). A second study was also carried out by Henney (1964b), and a third was done by Greenleigh Associates and is reported under the title Field Test and Evaluation of Selected Adult Basic Education Systems. Copies are available from ERIC (#ED 011090).

Further disagreement arises when the material is evaluated. Donohue, et al., (1966, p. 86) list the book as a basic text. However, Heding, et al., (1967, pp. 129, 235) found an average readability of 3.8 with a range from 2.4 to 5.2. Both Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 111) and Smith, et al., (1966, p. 3) rate the material 1-star. Greenleigh Associates (1966, p. 115) say "the material is simple prose and male-oriented. There is little here for the female student [and] . . .The phonic patterns are introduced too quickly.." The content is described in the South Carolina

Bibliography (1967, p. II-7) as using ". . . a multiple approach employing phonetics [sic] to build skill . . ." while Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 7) report that "this one volume covers the areas of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, and English usage." Mack, et al., (1967, p. 56) even list the material as meant to teach computational skills.

By the end of the year 1965, publishers were spurred to bring out materials of various sorts. That these crash programs were less than completely successful in supplying the adult basic educator with appropriate materials is reflected in Burnett's summary statement that "as of the fall of 1965, there is not one set of materials, regardless of publishers' claims to the contrary, which provides a sound basis for an adult program . . . (1966, pp. 241-242)."

Among the first of the crash programs to bring out materials was the 1966 introduction of the Adult Basic Education Series. The new editions of the publications From Words to Stories (1948, 1951), How We Live (1948) and Your Family and Your Job (1948) were combined with the 1962 edition of Live and Learn to form the series. Otto and Ford (1966, pp. 26-27) report that this edition has been field tested but that no report has been made public. This revised edition of the series is listed by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 3) who comment that the ". . . set of paperbacks by various authors in not interdependent." Mack, et al., list this edition of From Words to Stories (1967, pp. 32-33) How We Live (1967, pp. 32-33, 79,102), and Your Family and Your Job (1967, pp. 32-33, 102). Mack lists the second (1967, pp. 22, 47, 92), and third (1967, pp. 47, 92, 103) of

these, adding Live and Learn (1967, p. 47) but designating it as for the elementary stage. Bordman also lists the second (1968, p. 6) and third (1968, p. 8) members of the conglomerate series. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 44) lists the 1966 editions of the first three materials as intended for teaching English as a second language, while Books in Print for 1968 (p. 720) lists the 1962 edition of Live and Learn.

In 1966, report the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-13) and Mack, et al., (1967, p. 23), English Lessons for Adults was published. This material is "a traditional approach to language study," according to Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 3, 8, 13, 21, 30, 39). Otto and Ford (1966, p. 19) report a lack of field testing of this material which is described by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 4) as "a three workbook series containing brief teacher aids for lessons. . . ." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39) shows Book 1 and 2 as published in 1967-1968 and Book 3 in preparation. However, Books in Print for 1968 reports Book 1 and 2 as published in 1966, and Book 3 was published in 1967 (p. 391).

Another 1966 publication, How to Get Along on the Job, is listed by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 11), without comment; no clue is given as to the difficulty of this material. It is also listed by Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 25, 92). It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is to be found in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 580).

Textbooks in Print/1968 (pp. 44-45) lists Introducing English: An Oral Pre-reading Program for Spanish-speaking Primary Pupils and Let's Learn English as 1966 publications.

Learning 100, Look and Write was ". . . designed to develop the visual perceptual skills of the totally illiterate adult," according to Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 2, 7, 11, 19, 28, 37), and it requires ". . . several different pieces of audiovisual equipment and extensive space," according to Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 7). Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39) lists the program as a programmed material for teaching "manuscript writing for adults."

Programmed Reading for Adults is a 1966 publication listed in the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, p. II-8) and by Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 6, 30). According to Otto and Ford (1966, p. 23), the material has not been field tested. Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 4, 9, 14) say ". . . much supplementary reading should accompany the program. . . ." Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 6) say, "Although the materials are programmed, a teacher is required," Proehl, et al., (1968, p. 118) list the material as "suggested." The material is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968, but is listed in Books in Print for 1968 (p. 982).

Reading for a Viewpoint is a 1966 material listed by Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39).

A second programmed material of 1966 was written by the Sullivan Associates. Reading Series I is mentioned by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 6(and is reported by Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 2, 7) as being on an adult level and as being of high interest. Otto and Ford (1966, pp. 11-12) report that it has not been field tested. Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 11, 18) also report a companion series, Reading Series II, saying "much

supplementary reading should accompany the program." Neither of the above is indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 14, 23, 31, 40) mention one 40-selection unit of a vast array of ". . . excellent supplementary and motivational material" available in the Springboards series. Ten boxed kits of "4-page pamphlets, high-interest, low-vocabulary for slow readers" of high school age are available, according to Textbooks in Print/1968 (pp. 130-131, 247, 304). The series was begun in 1966 with one kit, followed in 1967 by the nine others in the series. As many as 20 copies of each pamphlet are included in each kit (Textbooks in Print/1968, pp. 130-131, 247, 304). Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 79-80) place the material on levels 4-6.

Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 19-20) list the 1968 publication, Talking It Over, as "a reading readiness program . . . especially good for those learning English as a second language." It is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 17) report as supplementary a booklet of "cartoons and simple sentences for group discussion." Unemployed Uglies, is then, considered by some as a material for teaching reading. It is also listed as such by Mack, et al., (1967, p. 94). It is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Textbooks in Print/1968 adds the We Learn English series as a 1966 publication intended for teaching English as a second language.

Why Work? is a kit containing "twenty-one reading selections. . . good for supplementary reading practice" according to Smith, et al.,

(1968, pp. 7, 11, 19, 27, 36), who incorrectly give 1967 as the date of publication for this 1966 material. The kit is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

A material requiring extensive use of machines is You Can Read Better: Adult Approach to Better Reading, "a linear programmed series of 14 lessions . . ." report Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 7). It is listed by Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 3, 13), but is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39) adds the publication Basic Education for Adults series (begun in 1967) and I Always Wanted to be a Somebody (published in 1967). Bordman (1968, p. 7) mentions having seen a pre-publication of I Can Do It, due off the press in 1967. It is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 7-8, 45) list the Reading Attainment System as a multi-level material for levels 3 and 4 published in 1967. Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 126) lists the material as designed for children.

A series of six titles, What Job For Me? series, is mentioned by the South Carolina Bibliography (1967, pp. 29, 92) give 1966 as the date of publication, but place the 11 short (48 pp.) books on level 4. The series is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Smith, et al., (1968, p. 17) say Working With Word Patterns, a 1967 publication, is "an excellent supplementary workbook.. . ." Mack, et al., (1967, p. 39) report 1966 as the date of publication and give the

title Working With Words. Proehl, et al., (1968, p. 118) list is as a "suggested material." Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 53) lists the workbook separately from adult materials and label it grade 2.

Textbooks in Print/1968 (p. 39) adds Write It Down as a 1967 publication intended to teach English as a second language.

Biographies of Twenty-Three Prominent Negro Americans is listed without comment by Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 17) as a supplementary material in press, but Textbooks in Print/1968 does not index the work, nor does Books in Print for 1968.

There are several references made to materials by authors who do not report dates of publication. They are listed here according to the dates of the referencing work, alphabetized if those dates are the same for more than one work.

Smith, J., (1964, p. 51) lists 12 of a series of 32 books making up the Little Wonder Books series for supplementary use at levels 2-4. She gives no dates of publication, and the series is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Barnes and Hendrickson (1965, p. 116) report the Building Reading Skills Series. Originally intended for children, this series is the only one of the first 17 reviewed by these authors that was not rated 1-star. The series is not listed in Textbooks in Print/1968, nor in Books in Print for 1968, and no author's names nor dates of publication have been found.

The Unifon System is referenced by Malone (1965, pp. 63-65) and Neff (June, 1965, p. 885). No date of publication is given, and Textbooks in Print/1968 and Books in Print for 1968 make no mention of the material.

Under the listing of supplementary materials, Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 8) place Charts from which ". . . the student learns some tips in the areas of health, manners, and safety." No publication date is given, and neither Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968 index the material.

Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 8) say of the Detroit Public Schools Mimeographed Programs that they ". . . could be used anywhere as supplementary exercises or as guidelines for making up material. . . ." No dates of publication are given. Neither Textbooks in Print/1968 nor Books in Print for 1968 index the program.

Mack, et al., (1967, p. 36) list English in Action as "beginning English with emphasis on the oral." Books in Print for 1968 (p. 390) gives no publication date, and the volume is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968.

Smith, et al., (1968, pp. 2, 7, 11, 18, 27, 36) list the Michigan Language Program as originally developed for children. No date of publication is given, and the program is not indexed in Textbooks in Print/1968 nor in Books in Print for 1968.

Of various dates of publication and of great variety of readability levels are materials which many teachers use from necessity. Ford and Nicholson (1967, p. 15) report, "There are approximately 25,000 different factual publications currently for sale from the Government Printing Office."

Mack, et al., (1967, pp. 104-105, 107-111) and Mack (1967, pp. 23-26, 57-58, 64, 68-69, 76-80, 93-94, 104-105) list hundreds of the pamphlets on all reading levels.

Evidence that these materials are not adequate was given in 1967 by Sheldon (1968, p. 411), who spoke before the International Reading Association on the topic "Criteria for a Sound Literacy Program." At that time, he said,

> From 1952 to the present the movement to bring full literacy to adolescents and adults in the United States has been erratic and ineffective. . . . We find, in the main . . . a program without the structure of a sound program, tested methods, or relevant materials . . . the methods and materials of literacy instruction have been untested, poorly designed, and often unsound. The most popular available materials were originally created for use with slow learning children, remedial elementary or junior high school pupils, or to supply an alphabet and basic vocabulary for peoples who did not have a written language.

As late as 1967,

> the reports available to date on methods and materials and the research base of both suggest that adequate research and a sound rationale for methods and materials are virtually nonexistent. Few, if any, of the currently used materials or methods have been field tested and then revised in accordance with a need to adjust materials for practical usage. The step of making comparative, well-designed studies . . . has not been taken on a significant enough scale to give us a methodology or materials supported by research (Sheldon, 1968, p. 413).

A continuing periodical published before the above comments is the Weekly Reader intended for use with children but listed by Smith, J., (1964, p. 15) and Bordman (1968, p. 20).

The year 1968 saw the publication of the New Reader's Digest Skill Builders, an extensive set of material of the same format and usefulness as the original series (Textbooks in Print/1968, p. 131).

One innovative set of materials, revised according to field test results, was the Reading Development Kit A published late in 1968.

Of the materials intended to teach reading, and listed in this paper, four are reported as designed (1) for native born adult audiences, and (2) to account for individual differences in both learning rate and prior reading ability. Only one of the three programs was designed to teach the content of the general knowledge area of adult basic education. Also, it was designed as a full program requiring minimum supplementation in order to contain the breadth of material necessary for practice before the student meets more difficult material, and it was adequately field tested.

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Baylor Book Store, The Literacy Center, Box 6325, Waco, Texas 76700

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Behavioral Research Laboratories, Ladera Professional Center, Box 577, Palo Alto, California 94302

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Children's Press, Inc., 1224 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois 60607

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Croft Educational Services, 100 Garfield Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 06320

Educational Development Laboratories, Inc., Division of McGraw-Hill, Inc., 284 Pulaski Road, Huntington, New York 11744

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Electronics Teaching Laboratories, 952 Frederick Street, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740

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Jack Hood School Supplies, Ltd., 91-99 Erie Street, Stratford, Ontario, Canada

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Laidlaw Literacy Center, 2124 Bonar Street, Berkley, California

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Lerner Publishing Company, 241 First Avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York Division, 330 West 42 Street, New Yor, New York 10036

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Science Research Associates, Inc., 259 East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611

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